

BILL TO PURCHASE CAMPS IS HELD UP

Provision for Buying Dayton Wright Plant Falls on Tie Vote.

OTHER PROPOSALS O. K'D

La Guardia Brands Ohio Proposal an Attempted Steal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Final action on the bill making available more than \$9,000,000 for completing the development of more than thirty army camps and aviation fields, including purchase of land at several places, was delayed today in the House by demand for reading of the engrossed bill.

Before a final vote to-morrow effort will be made to restore a provision for the Government purchase of the Dayton-Wright airplane plant and adjoining field at Dayton, Ohio, for \$7,749,000. On a tie vote to-day the purchase of the Dayton plant was tentatively eliminated from the bill.

Under House rules, a tie vote defeats a proposal, the presiding officer not being required to vote. Representative Madden (Ill.), who was presiding when the Dayton item was voted on, announced its defeat without voting himself, although his support of the proposal, if given, would have saved it.

Other Purchases Approved

Before voting on the Dayton plant the House tentatively approved purchase of the Curtiss-Wright plant at Buffalo for \$1,804,000. Other large expenditures approved were for the development of Camps Bragg, N. C., and Knox, Ky.

Efforts to add provisions authorizing expenditures at various camps were defeated, except a proposal of Representative Longworth (Ohio) for spending \$150,000 for land at the nitrate plant site, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The only opposition to the committee programme developed on the proposal to purchase the Dayton property. Representative La Guardia (New York) charged that such a purchase "would be a direct steal from the Treasury Department."

The assessed value of the land at Dayton, La Guardia said, "is only \$35, yet it is proposed to purchase it for approximately \$550 an acre. That is an example either of stealing from State taxes or from the United States. While this country was at war officials of this company were scheming on such a steal as is now proposed and the committee fails for it."

Authority Defends Deal. Representative Anthony (Kan.), ranking Republican member of the committee, urged purchase of the property, saying it was a "sound business proposition."

"To any man who knows enough to operate a peanut stand on a corner," said Representative Anthony, "the soundness of both the Buffalo and the Dayton propositions is satisfying."

Items affecting nineteen aviation fields and depots also were disposed of. Construction items included \$23,000 for the depot at San Antonio, \$2,000 for Ford's Island, Hawaii, and \$25,000 for Selfridge Field, Michigan.

Funds for land purchases included: Kelly Field, No. 2, Texas, \$249,600; Brooks Field, Texas, \$140,446; Rantoul, Ill., \$208,000; Memphis, \$28,400; Sacramento, \$19,870; Riverside, Calif., \$64,000; Middletown, Pa., \$50,000; Little Rock, Ark., \$55,000; and Arcadia Ballroom School, California, \$35,600.

A provision for expenditure of \$130,000 at Mount Clemens, Mich., was eliminated.

BAVARIAN TRAGEDIES ARE LAID TO EISNER

Soviet Premier Feared Ascendancy of Auer.

MUNICH, Dec. 12.—At the trial to-day of Alois Lindner, who is accused of having shot Herr Auer, then Minister of the Interior, in the Diet last February, the testimony was given principally by former Ministers of the Bavarian Cabinet. This tended to show that Kurt Eisner, then Bavarian Premier, who was assassinated a short time before Auer was shot, and his followers not only intended to shoot Auer, but had planned a wholesale murder of all the Bavarian Ministers.

A feature of the trial to-day was the accusation of Eisner by Minister after Minister and grave accusations made against Eisner's secretary, Stoenbach, a youth, who is said to have had great influence with Eisner.

The first witness, Heinrich von Frauendorfer, formerly Soviet Minister of Communications, testified that Auer was regarded as having been of the Eisner stamp. "An incarnation of the action," he believed firmly, he added, that Auer was responsible for Eisner's death and therefore it had been resolved to shoot Auer.

Fraendorfer's evidence tended to reveal Eisner as a weak-willed, conflicted and incapable politician. The court listened attentively as Fraendorfer asserted that in the Ministerial Council the day before Auer was killed the witness obtained the impression that Eisner realized that his power had ended, but that his conceit and his ambition to play a leading role in Bavaria led him to attempt to maintain himself by any means, as he had a feeling that Auer wanted to displace him. The witness testified that the two men quarrelled in the council.

MARRIAGE SUBSIDIES PROPOSED IN IRELAND

Bartering of Girls at Public Houses Leads to Move.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—Proposals that the Irish Parliament set aside a sum equivalent to \$1,000,000 as a State subsidy to enable young men to marry has been made here. The idea was suggested by Frank H. O'Donnell to the Irish Women's Franchise League.

Mr. O'Donnell criticized what he called "barter marriages" in Ireland. He said he knew of girls of 19 years who were brought into the nearest town on a fair day and taken to a public house to meet men whom they never had seen before and who were to be their husbands. The girls, he said, were bartered like cattle at the fair while their fathers and friends were drinking.

Troops Called in Rail Strike.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—Adj.-Gen. Rhinow, late to-day in response to a request for State troops to control a strike of engineers and firemen on the Minnesota, Dakota and Western Railroad at International Falls, ordered out Company M, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, which left its home station at St. Cloud to-night.

AIR DEPARTMENT IS URGED BY FIVE ACES

Say All Aerial Activities Should Be Coordinated.

SENATORS DISCUSS NEWSPRINT FAMINE

Suggestion Made "Congressional Record" Suspend and Dam Flow of Oratory.

JONES INTRODUCES BILL

Would Limit Newspapers to 24 Pages, With Penalty of Higher Postage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Five American aces credited with having brought down more than fifty German airplanes during the present war before a House subcommittee the creation of an aeronautical Department of the Government to coordinate all aerial activities. The group included Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, officially credited with twenty-seven air victories in France; Major Charles J. Biddle, Philadelphia; Capt. F. E. Kindley, Gravelle, Arkansas; Major J. A. Mearns, Brooklyn; and Capt. J. A. Haeley, Washington. All asserted that the air forces in France would have been much more efficient if administered by a department of aeronautics.

Capt. Rickenbacker and Major Mearns denied reports that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt had been killed after his flying companions had deserted him. Mearns said Roosevelt is in a cloud bank, "and due to his inexperience as a pilot was confused and joined up with a German squadron, being later shot down."

Rickenbacker added that the flight in which Roosevelt was killed was only the second in which he ever participated as a combatant.

SENATORS ATTACK GUMMINS MEASURE

La Follette, on Floor Since Tuesday, Continues to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There was no indication to-night how soon the Senate debate on the railroads bill might end, but leaders agreed that enactment of legislation by the first of the year was out of the question.

Senator La Follette (Wis.), who has talked almost continuously since Tuesday, still held the floor when the Senate resumed its session to-night. He continued to attack the bill designed to pave the way for return of the roads to private control. Senator McKellar (Tenn.), dividing speaking time with the Wisconsin Senator, declared the Gummins measure would open the way for the creation of the most gigantic trust in the history of the world through possible consolidation seven years hence of all the railway systems. He asserted the bill would permit such a merger.

"So tremendous is the power vested in the board of transportation," he declared, "that if a railroad company got the permission of three of the five members it could build a double track in Fifth avenue, New York city, or through the heart of any other city, with nobody to stop it. The right of the State to charter a road is destroyed."

Senator La Follette contended that the railroads as now operated were making money despite their plea for higher rates granted to the bill. It was reasonable to assume, that their earning capacity would increase with restoration of normal conditions after settlement of big industrial disputes, he said.

No record reached Senate leaders from the White House to show whether the President had changed his mind on the question of turning back the roads on January 1. In the course of his attack on the bill, Senator McKellar suggested that it might be the best plan after all to end Government control without enacting special legislation and let the roads work out their own salvation.

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BUFFALO BANKER AIR VICTIM IN ENGLAND

G. F. Rand Had Just Made Big Gift to France.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The American colony here was shocked to learn of the death of George F. Rand, the Buffalo banker, killed in an airplane crash from Paris to London. One of the last acts of Mr. Rand before leaving Paris was to call upon Premier Clemenceau with Ambassador Wallace and make an offer of \$50,000 for a monument to commemorate the burial of a battalion of French soldiers who were overwhelmed in a trench at Verdun. The Premier was deeply touched by the offer, and accepted it in the name of the French army.

The accident occurred yesterday near Caterham, Surrey, England. The airplane was flying in the regular daily London-Paris service. Mr. Rand was killed instantly and his pilot, Lieut. Bradley, was dangerously hurt.

It was the first fatal accident of the London-Paris air service, which started in August and since which time the machines in it have flown 53,000 miles.

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Would Limit Newspapers to 24 Pages, With Penalty of Higher Postage.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The imperative necessity for the curtailment of consumption of print paper recognized in measures pending in the House of Representatives was reflected to-day in the Senate. A drastic remedy for waste was suggested in a bill introduced by Senator Jones (N. M.), providing that newspapers exceeding twenty-four pages in volume shall pay five times the present postage rate.

"I believe that something must be done to curtail the use of print paper in the manner in which it is being done, so that the country papers may have at least an ordinary supply," said Senator Jones. "It seems to me that one very effective remedy can be provided, and that is to increase the postal rates on newspapers exceeding a definite size."

With that in view I have drafted this bill proposing an increase of postal rates by five times the present rate on daily newspapers exceeding twenty-four pages in size.

"The purpose of course is to curtail the use of print paper by the large daily newspapers, especially in connection with the Sunday editions. It seems to me that if a newspaper contains as many as twenty-four pages, that ought to be sufficient to give the current news of the country and also provide a sufficient amount of space for advertising matter. We know that these newspapers are carried at a loss under the present rate."

"I suggest," said Senator Smoot (Utah), "that while the present shortage of paper continues Senators refrain from inserting trivial matter in the Record. It costs near \$60 a page to print it, and to obtain necessary paper is almost impossible."

Vice-President Marshall said if Senator Smoot wished he would submit to the Senate the question of suspending publication of the Record during the stringency.

"I think it would be a good idea," Senator Thomas (Col.) observed. "It would curtail the supply of unnecessary oratory, which nothing else seems capable of doing. The scarcity of paper is largely due to the use of so much propaganda against the Government. If in the effort to suppress that sort of propaganda some hardships are inflicted on the rest of the press the evil will not be unmixed."

STORE HOURS: 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Saks & Company

Will Place on Sale Today

A Large Collection of

MEN'S FUR CAPS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

If he motors, or follows any outdoor sport, for Xmas give him a fur cap. Here is an opportunity to secure one at a very low price.

Were Now

Alaska Seal Caps \$35 25.00

Alaska Seal Caps 30 20.00

Alaska Seal Caps 25 15.00

French Seal Caps 12 8.95

Near Seal Caps 9 6.85

Blended and Natural

Muskrat Caps 14 9.75

Nutria Caps 15 10.75

300 Men's Winter Caps

In a great variety of Tweeds and Mixtures, with inside drop bands to pull over ears.

Formerly \$3.00 and \$3.50

Now \$2.00

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

TO spend, say, Fifty

Dollars for a suit and

not get Saks tailoring, is

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BOWMAN PURCHASES DEVONSHIRE HOUSE

New Yorker to Build Biggest Hotel in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Devonshire House, the Duke of Devonshire's London residence, which has been sold to J. McE. Bowman, the hotel man of New York, is to be the site of the largest hotel in London, built on the lines of the Commodore Hotel in New York.

London authorities are averse to the building of skyscrapers, but nothing could be more unobtainable than the present building with its dingy brickwork and bleak facade. It is easily the bleakest looking building in the West End of London.

Devonshire House stands on one of the largest individual parcels of ground along Piccadilly. It faces that thoroughfare and runs back, with its gardens, to Lansdowne House. It faces the Fifth Hotel and Green Park and has a long frontage on Berkeley street. Mr. Bowman is head of the syndicate that controls the Biltmore, Commodore, Belmont and other New York hotels.

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